

# Good Morning \$108

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch  
With the Co-operation of the Office of Admiral (Submarines)

## Ron Richards' Shop Talk

FROM 13, Harwood's Road, Watford, Herts, Marjorie Thomas writes to say that, regarding the adoption of a submarine, she has written to the crew, sent them books, one packet of playing cards, and has prayed for them. She goes on:

"I am knitting for the Navy, and sometime hope to be able to knit some wristlets for the crew.

"I have a Lone Guide Company and prepare and send to them a magazine. A Lone Guide Company includes girls who go to high schools who do not run Guide Companies...

"We are six at the moment, but any day I may be three or sixteen, there is no telling, and I try to keep in touch by posting a round-robin magazine. The magazine and I try to give them on paper all the pleasures of a regular guide company. The submarine, amongst other things, represent the good turn: 'I promise to do at least one good turn every day'..."

"Some of my girls come from well-known families, but most are either at school in Hertfordshire or live in Hertfordshire.

"All for now, as I have heaps to do..."

Sorry there is not room for Miss Thomas's picture.

A picture of Kate is on the way to A.B. "Flossie" Watman—hope he likes it, and that the inspiration (some people call it that) gained therefrom will compensate him for his loss.

So the Grable goes down well, huh? Thought she had passed out of favour by this time. However, assure "Bolton" Dilton, "Slash" Garvin and "Wop" Soft that the blonde is on the way out. The Hayworth hag is in the bag, too. You naughty sailor—what do you mean by "stripped for action"?

THE next request, I must refuse—sorry, chum, but I cannot, in fairness, to the girls, publish their private addresses. However, you know most of their names; why not write to the theatre?

Serious for a moment, I am glad you get fun out of "Good Morning"—let us know if there are any changes you would like.

What was that final crack about Wrens changing into night-dresses? I don't get it. See you soon, Brig.

AS matey a letter as I have ever received comes from the Cox'n of H.M. Submarine "Templar." C.P.O. Statt must have thought quite a bit before writing. He is constructive and kind in the extreme.

How right you are about Jack being suspicious, Cox'n—but, as you say, we are in now, and the fellows do accept us as oppos of a kind, and treat us accordingly. For that, I need hardly mention, we are more than gratified. When I go to depot ships now, I am a trifle embarrassed at the readiness with which the chaps are prepared to tear strips off things.

When "Good Morning" says good-night, I am going to write about my experience at depots and in submarines. I have met a lot of submariners, and I know a little about you know.

## This is What the Buddhists Believe

THERE are estimated to be over 150,000,000 Buddhists in the world. The religion originated in India and spread from there to Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China and Japan, and it is in these countries that its followers are chiefly found to-day. The faith is that of those who follow Gautama Buddha, the name Buddha meaning "The enlightened One" and Gautama being a family or "clan" name.

There is no contemporary record of the life of Buddha and accounts written after his death differ in their details.

Some scholars have averred that the stories of Buddha are mythology rather than history, but there is general agreement on some points. The date of his birth is uncertain. It may have been as early as 543 B.C., or it may have been 483 B.C.

He was the son of a King ruling at the foot of the Himalayas and seems early to have been marked for religion.

According to the subsequent accounts, he was of divine life.

origin, the fruit of a virgin birth. At the age of 29, he left his life of luxury to lead the life of an ascetic and six years later received Enlightenment—the spot where this enlightenment came to him under a tree

J. M. BARDON writes on the Religions of the East

is the supremely sacred one for Buddhists.

Subsequently, he taught and formed a body of followers or "order of monks" who took vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. He spent his life going from place to place and teaching, dying at the age of 80.

Such in brief are the generally agreed upon facts of his life.

## Ghosts of Knutsford

By Raymond Foxall

THE ghosts of Cheshire's past still haunt the narrow streets of Knutsford. It is a festival in 1929, giving permission for Knutsford's annual event to be known ever afterwards as the "Royal" May Day Festival.

When the war began, and the town crowned no more "queens," Knutsford's procession had been still the most brilliant of them all. And now the famous heath is just a stretch of half-derelict huts.

The George Inn, 14th century coaching inn, has been "royal," too, since the Duchess of Kent and the young Princess Victoria slept in the ancient hostelry.

There is an old coachway leading like a tunnel through the building, but the interior proves just as interesting. At the top of the wide oak staircase there is a wise old clock, and in every room is at least one piece of genuine antique furniture. A mature oak bureau bears the inscription, "H.N. 1790—Victory."

The authorities say that the writing is unmistakably that of Lord Nelson himself.

Trumpet Major William Smith (1822-1879), the man who sounded the charge at Balaclava, is buried in the parish churchyard, and his fearsome picture hangs proudly on the wall of the public library.

The roots of this little town go back 1,800 years. There is a Holford Street, a Tabley Street, and a High Street. They are portions of the Roman Road.

In this town is one of the oldest cottages in England. On the timbers, grained and scarred and shapeless, is the date 1411. That was a century before America had been discovered.

BOUQUETS just make us feel foolish...

BRICKBATS are what we really enjoy. So let's hear from you.

Address:

"Good Morning,"  
c/o Press Division,  
Admiralty, London, S.W.1



Following his death Councils were held in order to fix the canon or faith. But the Buddhists became torn by schisms. It was persecuted in India—Buddha had attempted to do for the religion of India what Jesus did to the faith of Palestine, to tear away the ritual and find the reality underneath.

It is an extremely difficult religion because it insists on the individual doing so much for himself, which may explain many corruptions that have entered into it in the East, as distinct from the original teachings of Buddha.

Two words from Buddhism are familiar to everyone—Nirvana and Karma. Both are usually misunderstood. Nirvana is not "Nothing" or ultimately annihilation.

A noted Bishop many years ago studying Buddhism was fascinated by its humanity and beauty but concluded that it was marred "by an inexplicable and a deplorable eccentricity which merely promises men as a reward for their moral efforts the bottomless gulf of annihilation." He had not understood what the Buddhist conceives by Nirvana.

Buddha himself is stated to have said, "When thou hast understood the dissolution of all the fabrications, thou shalt understand that which is not fabricated." The "fabrications" are all the physical and mental attributes of man, even what we understand by his personality. All this, by Buddhist teaching, is what makes for pain and suffering.

"With the departure of desire and aversion, there departs also the capacity to suffer. He is no longer compelled to act as a cog in the wheel of existence. He has reached the goal of Deliverance and Enlightenment—Nirvana." (Kenneth Walker.)

Nirvana might be described as what we understand in the West by "immortality" or "Heaven," but is in fact philosophically completely different. The Buddhist does not believe in a "soul." And a disciple may reach "Nirvana" during life. But the question whether such a one exists after death, Buddha deliberately would not say.

Karma is the doctrine of retribution or possibly it would be more correct to say that every act in one's life must have consequences in the next.

There is "good" Karma as well as evil Karma. "Karma" is the most essential property of all beings; it is inherited from previous births. It is the cause of all good and evil and the reason why some are mean and some exalted when they come into the world. It is the shadow which accompanies the body.

It will be seen from this that religions or claimed that it is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls or reincarnation is implicitly in Buddhism.



Smiles outside the Palace after an investiture—P.O. Allanson, D.S.M., C. E. R. A. Hutchins, D.S.M., C. E. R. A. Walker, D.S.M., Stoker P.O. Bulliment, D.S.M.



## What's to do with the bold Cuckoo?

"HELLO, little hedge-cud-dies!" said Jesse, trimming his garden hedge one evening. His cottage and garden, being situated in the back lane, are looked upon by several small birds as their own particular preserve, where his feet into his heavy boots in the evening to help in delving amongst the soil.

This was the first time Jesse had noticed the hedge-sparrows—or cuddies—in his garden, though they were familiar friends in the hedgerows.

The little brown "cuddies" seemed greatly concerned at Jesse's hedge-slashing activities and fluttered from hedge to fruit-bush and fruit-bush to hedge in evident alarm.

Not until he had trimmed several yards further along did he see the reason for their alarm.

In the thick of the hedge was a nest of fibrous twigs and grass, and, peeping in, Jesse exclaimed, "Well, now!"

For of all the different colours of birds' eggs there are, he thinks the clear, delicate blue of the hedge-cuddy the loveliest. And here were four of them, under his very nose, apple tree, calling louder than ever, and not until Jesse's door opened did its cuckooing cease and it made a hurried flight over the fields.

Not until some hours later did the idea enter Jesse's head, of the cuckoo's partiality for the nest of little birds' eggs, and maybe quietly out to confirm his worst fears, but when he saw Mr. of his hedge-cuddies.

### FRED KITCHEN'S NATURE STUDY

**★**

"Caterpillars!" mused Jesse, and as he drank his early-morning cup of tea he rejoiced at having so helpful a visitor in his garden.

The bird soon returned to the apple tree, calling louder than ever, and not until Jesse's door opened did its cuckooing cease and it made a hurried flight over the fields.

Not until some hours later did the idea enter Jesse's head, of the cuckoo's partiality for the nest of little birds' eggs, and maybe quietly out to confirm his worst fears, but when he saw Mr. of his hedge-cuddies.



## In the Narrow Waterways

WHEN these lassies took well and truly laden "Edith," over "Edith," a barge on the Liverpool-Leeds Canal, for life, will shortly take over the first time they were shipwrecked within a week, but the periscope, boys . . . that's managed to get her afloat if you're anywhere off Wigan again and make the trip with a pier . . .

### TIME GENTS

THE boys at Greenwich Observatory are feeling pleased with themselves. They've got Time down to an accuracy of one-hundredth part of a second.

When synchronised pendulum clocks were installed at Greenwich in 1924, and it was possible to calculate to one-twentieth part of a second, it was thought pretty hot. But already this clock system has been bettered. Quartz-crystal clocks, giving the one-hundredth accuracy, are taking the place of the pendulum clocks, though both systems are working together for the time being. It was the quartz-crystal clocks which were used to mark the exact split-second when British Double Summer Time came in.

But still, Greenwich isn't satisfied. Plans have already been made for splitting the second into still smaller bits, and it is expected that it will eventually be possible to give the "right time, mister," to within one-thousandth part of a second. They estimate this will be possible about twenty years hence.

Time has played a big part in war. One of the most spectacular occasions on which Greenwich clocks did their stuff was when Monty (for some reason or other) wanted to get across the Rhine. In order to get his terrific gun barrage to start off with one big wallop, it was arranged for special time signals to be sent out on a secret wave-length.

D.N.K.B.

## In what way are all men equal?

### Asks the Brains Trust

A PHILOSOPHER, a Sociologist, a Minister of Religion, and a Member of Parliament discuss:

Most of the inventors of Utopias have proposed a sort of communist world as the ideal state of society, the idea being that all men are equal. Is this true? And if all men are not equal, is it true that they should be treated as if they were?

Philosopher: "Well, of course, it all depends on what you mean by 'equal.' If you mean of equal worth to the state, or of equal worth on moral or almost any other grounds, it is quite plainly true that all men are not equal.

Very few men could be said to be equal to Einstein in any but a purely animal sense. Shakespeare, it is said, has no peers.

The inventors of Utopias who have held that all men are equal have usually meant simply that all men have an equal right to live and to express themselves. We feel intuitively that this is true, but it cannot be supported by argument."

Minister: "Christian teaching is that all men are equal in the sight of God, Who has no need to value Einstein any higher than the milkman, or a wise old man higher than a child."

One man may be more gifted than another, but he is not responsible for his position, there can be no much wrong with the office he is to be considered state."

gifts, which come from God. There is no merit in a gift, and the man possessing one deserves no award.

"Rather should the man who has no gifts receive a reward to compensate him. Looked at from this angle, I think all men may be considered equal. No man can claim as his right any more than any other man."

Sociologist: "In the Christian sense, men may be considered equal, but this does not mean that there should not be ranks and honours. At least, I think the giving of rewards and punishments is consistent with Christian teaching.

In a complex state it is absolutely necessary to have certain men in authority in different districts, and men in authority over them, and so on, till the legislative body is reached.

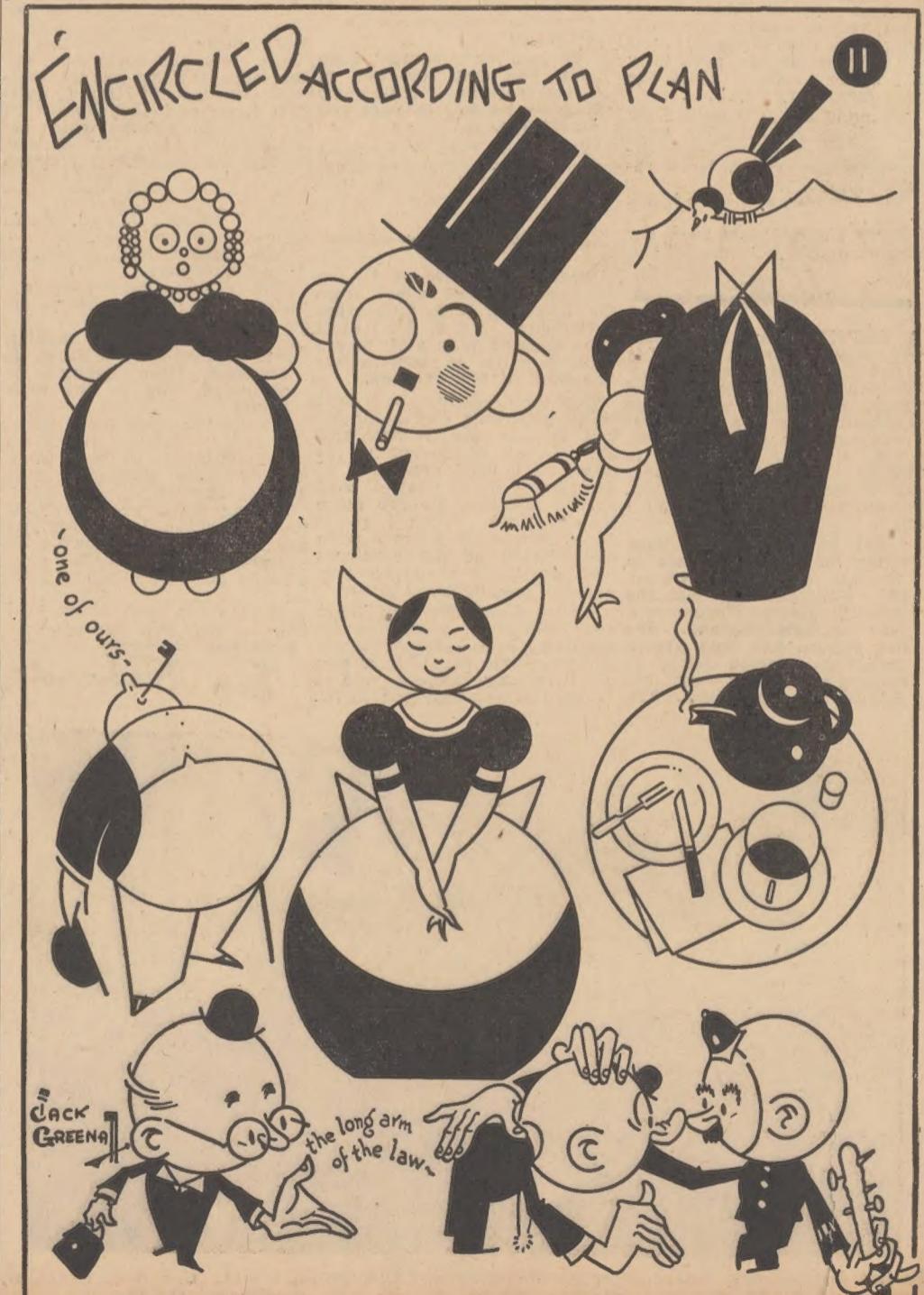
Such officers as are appointed cannot be considered equal to those they govern in matters relating to the state, or their authority would disappear. The milkman is not equal to the Mayor, nor the Mayor to the Member of Parliament."

Member: "I disagree! I am, in fact, a milkman myself when I do not happen to be elected to Parliament. The

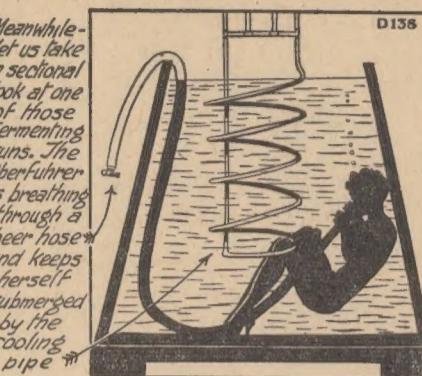
Sociologist's problem is easily solved. While the men in not be much wrong with the

is not allowed to jeopardise their lives, freedom, or chances. Of getting comfort or improving their position, there can be no much wrong with the

DRAW WITH JACK GREENALL. COMEDY IN CIRCLES. I show you in this plate what can be done by merely using the circle as the basic shape for all sketches. Study this carefully. The three little men at the bottom of the plate are drawn to teach you to create cartoon figures from circular heads. Notice each head is bigger than the body, resulting in the comic effect you see.



# BUCK RYAN



## STAMP MARKET NEWS

By J.S. Newcombe

THE most unusual and probably the most valuable stamp collection in New Zealand is the property of the State, says a New Zealand Government news cable. It is kept in 50 or 60 albums by the Post and Telegraph Department, which has been compiling stamps from all over the world since 1886, when New Zealand became a signatory to the Universal Postal Union, which redistributes from Berne special stamp issues received from every member country.

The collection includes the first British stamp issued—the Penny Black, dated 1840—and the first New Zealand stamp issued in 1875.

New Zealand has had eight different issues of postage stamps, two of airmail stamps and three of exhibition stamps. In addition to the Victory, Jubilee, Coronation, Chambers of Commerce and Centennial sets, there have also been Health Benefit stamps since 1939, and the Anzac stamp in 1936.

This country, I feel, would be more popular with collectors if there were fewer varieties of perforation, watermark, paper and whatnot, which must run into hundreds.

WHEN the Russians liberated Danzig, collectors realised that the probable last chapter in the philatelic history of this city was being written. The statesmen of Versailles declared Danzig a free city, but it had a chequered history afterwards, which is well illustrated in our stamp albums.

The first swastika to appear on a Danzig stamp formed part of the design of the 1937 set of two which commemorated the foundation of the settlement at Magdeburg. The same year saw the issue of two miniature sheets which pictured, in surrealist design, the ancient St. Mary's Church or "Marienkirche."



Schopenhauer, the philosopher, who was born at Danzig on February 22, 1788, had his 150th birthday commemorated by three values in 1938, and this marked the beginning of the swastika watermark in Danzig stamps.

The last stamps to be published before the city's return to the Reich were in honour of famous German doctors and scientists; these included portraits of Robert Koch, who discovered the tuberculosis bacilli, and W. K. Roentgen, the discoverer of X-ray.

Altogether an interesting subject, which repays study and is a sound investment.



THE latest addition to the ranks of the stamp-issuing Feudatory States of India is that of Bahawalpur (Sind), where, according to an official communiqué circulated by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, "the Government of India have permitted the Government of Bahawalpur State to introduce, with effect from the 1st of January, 1945, Bahawalpur State Service stamps for use on official correspondence within the limits of the State."

These Service stamps are pictorial, six in number, engraved and recess printed by De La Rue, of London, with vignettes in black, of camel and foal, pelicans, railway bridge, etc. The colours and values are ½ anna green, 1a red, 2a violet, 3a olive, 8a brown, 1 rupee orange.

If these stamps are no more popular than those of the other States—and I see no reason why they should be—one can only comment "So what?"

RECENT issues illustrated in this column are two French stamps from a set showing Famous Cathedrals.

Good  
Morning

# "Fuse" Wilson Hits GLASGOW



Coming up for air, our intrepid cameraman loses off a strip of film in the general direction of Buchanan Street. He thinks he was standing on the corner of St. Enoch Square at the time.



Rounding the corner into Union Street, "Fuse" snapped this American gob discussing the sordid commercial details preparatory to saying it with flowers.



The curtain goes down for the last time—as "Fuse" goes down for the third time—on Glasgow's very successful pantomime, "Robinson Crusoe," at the Alhambra.



Glaswegians will be overcome to learn that "Fuse" Wilson believes that the citizens of the Empire's second city are called "Glasgollians." If that's his opinion, he'd better keep it to himself when in the vicinity of Sauchiehall Street!



Here is Will Fyffe, the star of "Robinson Crusoe." Our cameraman called on Glasgow's favourite comedian at the precise moment when a case of Drambuie was being delivered. After he'd had a couple, on this particular Saturday night, Glasgie was certainly going roond and roond!



We don't know whether we would be giving any information to the enemy if we say that it was raining when this picture of the Argyle Arcade was taken. Anyway, it was. That's why Wilson was there—just keeping dry, the rat.

